Planorbis campanulatus 15 examined; 3 with cercariae, 12 without.

Galba catascopium 10 examined; 6 with sporoeysts and cercariae, 4 without.

Galba emarginata 5 examined; 3 with eercariae, 2 without.

Campeloma integrum 3 examined; 2 with cercariae, 1 without.

Physa warreniana 9 examined; 3 with cercariae, 6 without. Small leech in mantle cavity of 3 specimens.

Goniobasis livescens 2 examined; 1 with cercariae, 1 without.

University of Illinois,

Museum of Natural History.

## TYPES OF GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR ACHATINAE.

## BY H. A. PILSBRY.

When working on Congo Valley mollusks I noticed that while the generic names applied to the Achatinae were discussed in Manual of Conchology, vol. xvi, genotypes were not selected for some names there considered absolute synonyms. This lack is supplied in the following list. Where a type had already been selected the authority and date of selection are added in parentheses.

Achatina Lam., 1799, type Bulla achatina L. (Lam., 1799). Ampulla Bolten, 1798, type A. priamus Bolt. (Pilsbry, 1908). Chersina [Humphrey], 1797, type Bulla achatina.\(^1\) Achatium Link, 1807, type A. elegans Link = A. achatina (L.). Achatinus Montfort, 1810, type A. zebra (Montfort, 1810).\(^2\)

<sup>1</sup> The Museum Calonnianum has been rejected as a source of nomenclature by the International Commission.

<sup>2</sup> De Montfort appears to have confused A. zebra and A. panthera under the former name, but as he stated that Achatinus zebra is the type, the name belongs rather to Cochlitoma than to Achatina. Since he says that Lamarck founded the genus, it is evident that he intended Achatinus merely as an emendation of Achatina Lam., and not as a new name. It cannot therefore displace Cochlitoma, but will be regarded merely as a variation in orthography.

Cochlitoma Fér. 1817, type Bulimus zebra Brug. (Pilsbry, 1904).

Archachatina Albers, 1850, type A. bicarinata Brug. (Pilsbry, 1904).<sup>3</sup>

Geodes Gistel, 1848, type Bulla achatina.4

Oncaea Gistel, 1848, type Oncaea perdix, = A. perdix Lam., = A. achatina (L.).

Parachatina Bourguignat, 1889, type A. dohrniana Pfr. (Pilsbry, 1904).

Serpæa Bourguignat, 1889, type A. hortensiae Morel. (Pilsbry, 1904).

Pintoa Bourguignat, 1889, A. pfeiffer Dkr. (Pilsbry, 1904).

Urceus (Klein) Jousseaume, 1884, type Achatina achatina
(L.).

## LORENZO E. DANIELS.

L. E. Daniels was born at Mazon, Grundy Co., Illinois, March 4th, 1852. The son of a farmer, his early life was spent on the farm, and so far as known his education was in the local schools.

While a farmer in Illinois, though a Democrat in politics, he was called from the plow in that strong Republican community to take the office of sheriff. Though modest to a fault and with none of the politician or office-holder in thought or manner, the administration was nevertheless a success. The term of office was enlivened by puzzling criminal cases, including murder, and there were also serious strikes in the coal fields;

- <sup>3</sup> A. bicarinata, the type of Archachatina, is a decidedly aberrant species. For the dextral continental species, which have the surface smoothish and even, I propose the subgenus Calachatina, A. marginata (Swains.), Man. Conch., XVI, 109, being the type.
- <sup>4</sup> Gistel, Naturgeschichte des Thierreichs für höhere Schulen, 1848, p. viii. Geodes is a substitute for *Achatina* Lam., no species mentioned.
- <sup>5</sup> Gistel, tom. cit., p. 168. Oncaea is a substitute for Achatina Auct.; several species are briefly described.
- <sup>6</sup> Jousseaume merely mentioned "le genre *Urceus* Klein (*Achatina* Lam.)" without any species. It therefore takes the same type as Lamarck's genus.